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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our
office of any delinquency on the
part of our carrier, as our arrange-
ments are such that every issue of
our paper should be regularly de-
livered.

Our National Progress of
April 6, 1872, contains the follow-
ing paragraph with reference to a
well-known minister in our midst:
"Rev. Charles H. Thompson, D.
D., is soon to become the Pastor of
the Central Presbyterian Church,
formerly Dr. Reeve's. He will be
most useful in his new charge."

We are glad to find Mr.
Martin yesterday promptly repudi-
ating the Times' insinuation. His
resolution in the Convention was
"That we repudiate the charge of
prejudice against any race, and re-
cognize the noble work of the Ger-
mans in our emancipation and en-
franchisement."

Another horrible murder has
been perpetrated right in our
midst, in open daylight and among
a crowd, and yet the murderer es-
caped. No better illustration can
be afforded of the common senti-
ment, than when we find such a
general disinclination on the part
of the witnesses of such atrocious
deeds, to aid the officers of the law
in the discovery of crimes, the per-
petration of which they witness.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Freder-
ick Douglass, Lewis Douglass, Geo.
T. Downing and A. M. Green,
delegates to the National Con-
vention, arrived on Friday, mid-
night, on the Jackson Railroad.
A deputation of gentlemen, ac-
companying Lieutenant Governor
Pinchback, awaited the arrival of
the train, and carriages being in
waiting, the delegation were imme-
diately conveyed to the residence
of the Lieutenant Governor, whose
guest Mr. Douglass and his son
are.

COLORED CAPACITY AND STATESMANSHIP.

This is the caption of a cruelly
ungenerous and palpably false ar-
ticle in the New Orleans Times of
yesterday. The utterances of the
writer are, perhaps, not to be mar-
velled at, because they are in per-
fect harmony with the cherished
ideas and declarations of this class
of persons who have for many years
so frequently proclaimed the ne-
cessary inferiority of the negro
race, that they have produced a
corrupt sentiment among them-
selves, to which even some other-
wise respectable papers, habitually
pander. But even with the dispo-
sition to make this allowance in
favor of the Times writer, it is im-
possible to account for the point
blank misrepresentation of a body
of individuals and the wholesale
condemnation of a race.

The article sets out with the un-
doubtedly correct supposition that
the Convention in Mechanics' In-
stitute embraces "the chief Rep-
resentative men of the colored race
on this continent," and reviewing
their conduct and utterances the
highest estimate it can place on
them is that they possess "capacity
for imitation"—are "distant mi-
mics," and the illustration of these
are to be found in their readiness to
"rehearse parts from memory rather
than from internal conviction." Ac-
cording to this writer's notion "none
of the speakers evince the most or-
dinary statesmanship, logic or
capacity to solve political or social
problems or the moral power to
subordinate passion, prejudice and
clanship to reason, sound philoso-
phy and practical sense." Through
the medium of his prejudiced men-
tal vision but "two ideas dominate
their whole political policy and
scheme, and these are blind idola-
try, and the idea of forced social
equality." He finds another illus-
tration of "the inferior grade of ne-
gro capacities and ideas in what he
terms insulting and contemptuous
allusions to the great conquering
race of the civilized world—viz the
Germans."

Leaving out of consideration at
present any of the facts—the de-
monstrations—which might easily
be multiplied to illustrate the utter
fallacy of both the doctrines and
their elucidation, let us look at this
matter in the way of analogy. It
may be found that the "comparison"
will not be so odious against the
negro as the Times writer may
imagine.

With a wonderful forgetfulness
he overlooks that, according to him-
self we "are just entering into our
pupilage." That the vast majority
of the present generation have
passed their youth in degrading,
dehumanizing bondage, and en-
forced servility we admit.

That whether actually in bondage
or not, every avenue to adequate
improvement, every road to pro-
minence, every opportunity for
proper culture, was hermetically
sealed in the United States against
the negro is also true. These de-
nials of the enjoyment of the rights
and the immunities which improve
and elevate men, produced results
in weighing down, discouraging, and
debasing our race. The perpetua-
tion of this condition through gen-
erations could not but result in our
degeneration. The marvel is that
the fiendish treatment of the negro
did not completely denude him of
every noble attribute, and transform
him into a brute.

As a termination has been put to
this condition of things, we have
emerged from this "house of bond-
age" and have started in our new
career. But we have only just
started. We have made but little
progress in our destined career, and
even that has been effected under
the most stupendous and heartless
opposition which any race similar-
ly situated ever encountered. Verily
it has been "the pursuit of knowl-
edge under difficulties."

Under this aspect we claim that
we have achieved wonders. That
since we have been permitted to
enjoy and to exercise the rights of
freemen, we have absolutely achiev-
ed a measure of success unparal-
leled in the history of any race, in
any period of the world's history.
And this we contend is the true
and the only fair standard by which
to estimate both the capacity and
"the grade of the capacity" of any
race of men.

It is unjust to the last degree to
expect that our gatherings should

be distinguished for the exhibition
of those exalted qualities which, like
the stars of the earth, have been the
deposits and the concretions of ages
of civilization and uplifting. We
are willing to be strictly measured
by comparison with other races
under similar circumstances.

There are misstatements in mak-
ing up the Times' estimate, which it
is unnecessary to notice, because
that journal is addicted to such
things. But the grossest is, that
any of the members abused "the
Germans." We suppose he was
present and heard that reference
was made to Mr. Carl Schurz, and
we have yet to learn that he consti-
tutes "the Germans." Mr. Schurz
is a prominent public man, and an
American citizen, and his sayings
and doings are likely to affect the
negro as deeply as the Times writer,
and if we think he may do this in-
justly, we have the right to cen-
sure his conduct as much as the
Times has to criticize the negro.
And if we are willing to endure the
Times' flings, it must not exhibit
such feverish sensitiveness over the
remarks of a "child in his minority."

Our race may have been passive
and contented slaves during the pe-
riod that we were hopeless and
powerless; but the Times may rely
on it that the other side of the pic-
ture is now presented to view, and
we will make as remarkably dis-
contented freemen, while we are
denied justice of our rights, and
any opportunity presents itself for
us to secure them.

CIVIL EQUALITY.

The work of the Convention of
colored men from a majority of the
States in the Union, may be safely
said to be a consultation as to the
most appropriate, most expeditious
and most effective means to be em-
ployed to secure the enjoyment in
every spot of this vast Republic of
those recognitions of common man-
hood which are vouchsafed to other
classes of people. Freedom to move
from place to place at will, the abili-
ty to participate in the choice of
those who hold office, and the
power to show our choice in the
casting of the ballot, and the power
to hold office themselves and to
generally exercise the ordinary
rights of freemen are secured to the
negro under the amendments to
the United States Constitution, and
Congressional legislation has pro-
vided for the enforcement of these
rights throughout the country.
In addition to these there are
on the statute books of several of
the States laws, forbidding discrimi-
nation in all places of a public
character on account of color, but
they are "a delusion and a snare,"
and we find ourselves the victims
now of a system of the most insult-
ing and execrable discriminations
ever practiced on any people. We
have had sufficient experience to
teach us that we can expect no ef-
fectual remedy of these evils from
the respective State governments.
There are not many that we have
the power into even exact that the
laws shall contain the desirable
provisions, and there is no State that
we have yet been able to secure the
peaceable and full enjoyment of those
rights. It is indispensable to our
peace and security that we should
have them, and seeing that we are
powerless in the States, we should
turn to the National Congress for
aid. This body must secure and
protect us in the rights of full citi-
zenship. And notwithstanding the
failure of Congress to pass the
Bill of that grand old patriot and
humanitarian Charles Sumner
the Convention must present
such representations to Congress,
such firm and respectful demands
of our rights at their hands, as can-
not fail to convince that body and
the nation at large of the earnest-
ness of our desires, and the extent of
our grief and disappointment at
their delay; they should remind the
Republican party of the obligations
it is under to secure us without
delay in the perfect enjoyment of
our civil and political rights all over
the country.

In this connection we must say
we regard it as a calamity that the
Convention was not prompt in the
adoption of those measures best
calculated to convince the nation of
the reality and profundity of our
desire for the enjoyment of our
rights. The simple remembrance
of the outrages and violations of all
decency and consideration, by the
agents and conductors of the various
railroads over which the delegates
travelled en route to this city, were
enough to have so intensified their
solicitude, as it augmented their in-
dignation, to have subordinated
every other consideration, to have
snubbed every inordinate ambition
to this paramount claim, and to im-
pel them to the adoption of appro-
priate measures.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

[Continued from last page.]

Mr. Ingraham. I have no such in-
structions from Gen. Grant.

Mr. Pinchback. I do not suppose
you have them personally from him.

I do not suppose he is such a mum-
my; but you have them from his
brother-in-law. [Applause.]

Mr. Ingraham. I have not. I
have not.

Mr. Pinchback. You have; you
have; and I intend to show Mr.
Grant and the colored people that
I for one do not intend to be intimi-
dated by him. You have dragged
Gov. Warmoth's name into this
convention also, for the purpose of
producing strife, when you have no
right to do it; no sirs. A gentle-
man has said that I am a needle
and too sharp. Have I ever prac-
ticed any of my sharpness upon
him?

Mr. Harolson. The reason that I
called you a needle was because you
were sharp in the defence of Republi-
can principles. That the first Rep-
ublican speech he ever heard was
delivered by Mr. Pinchback, and
that it had roused him to the high-
est pitch of enthusiasm; and that
he literally owed his seat in the
convention to his exertion.

Mr. Pinchback. I have had a
conversation with Mr. Sumner my-
self, and he stated to me, in answer
to an inquiry of mine, whether he
would support the Philadelphia
Convention, that he was not pre-
pared to state whether he would
support it or not.

I then asked him if he would
support General Grant, if nominat-
ed by that convention, and he em-
phatically replied, he could not tell.

A gentleman has stated here that
there is no one else to support but
General Grant. I can not see why
this is. I can name a great many
gentlemen of Republican principles
much better to support than Gener-
al Grant. He also says that he is
the only one who has protected us.
I can not see this. We are a free
people and must protect ourselves.
Besides, there are many things in
connection with him that I, as a col-
ored man, do not like. When Mr.
Douglas, a colored man, went to see
him, he snubbed him because he
was a colored man.

Governor Warmoth having ap-
peared at the entrance of the Hall,
during the discussion, a motion was
made by Mr. Young, of Louisiana,
that he be invited to a seat on the
platform, which was adopted and
the Chair appointed a Committee
to escort the Governor to a seat.

Irrelevant remarks were made by
several members, when Mr. Lewis,
of Louisiana, moved that the further
consideration of the subject be pos-
tponed till Friday, at 11 o'clock,
which was adopted.

The President announced the re-
ceipt of the following telegram, and
the reply thereto, by the Secretary
of the Convention, which was re-
ceived and ordered to be spread
upon the minutes:

LIBERTY, Texas, April 11, 1872.
To the President and Members of the
Colored National Convention, assem-
bled at New Orleans, care Lieut. Gov.
P. B. S. Pinchback:

The association sends greeting, and bids
you God speed. We anxiously await the
result of your deliberations to commence
active operations.

Yours for liberty and equality,
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President
National Civil Rights Association.

The following answer was re-
turned:

WM. H. REYNOLDS, President Civil Rights
Association, Liberty, Texas.
The Convention is sitting. We received
your noble message, and promise to do
their duty by their fellow-citizens through-
out the country.

G. T. RUBY, Secretary
National Convention of Colored Men.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, then of-
fered the following resolution which
was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be
appointed on the organization of the col-
ored people, and that the said committee
be requested to revise, change or endorse
the plan of organization adopted by the
Southern States Convention.

On motion of Mr. Myers, of Ma-
ryland, the following resolution was
also adopted:

Resolved, That the Chair be instructed
to appoint the following committees: Three
on finance, three on printing, five on civil
rights, and nine on platform and resolu-
tions.

The President announced for the
Committee on Oration that Messrs.
Peter H. Clarke, of Ohio, George L.
Ruffin, and J. Sella Martin, of
Massachusetts might be expected
to address the Convention, and
invited the public to attend, in the
evening.

The Convention, on motion, then
adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock quite a number of
persons gathered about the vicinity
of the State House, but it was soon
ascertained that the gas had been
turned off, and by some means it
was discovered that the State was
indebted to the Gas Light Company
one thousand dollars, and that the
agent had turned it off from the
building.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback
and other gentlemen were speedily
informed of the matter. Messrs.
Ingraham and others sought accom-
modation elsewhere, and readily
obtained the use of the Free Mis-
sion Baptist Church, on Common
street, while Mr. Pinchback sought
to discover the cause of cutting off
the gas supply, and did all in his
power to find the parties in control,
but failed, both at the office in the
Institute and at the Bureau on
Common street.

Parties were posted near the
building to inform persons of the
change, and to invite them out to
Common street. A large number
went out, but it was evident that
the change affected the attendance.

Indignation ran very high and
suspicions of an unworthy "trick"
on the colored Convention by some
official, were freely expressed.

It is wholly without truth as re-
ported in some of the city papers
yesterday, that there was any fail-
ure to pay twenty-five dollars de-
manded for gas.

There was not the remotest anti-
cipation of any difficulty, nor was
there any knowledge of the debt of
the State to the company, or any
intimation of a probable disap-
pointment.

At the proper hour the Con-
vention was called to order by Pres-
ident Ingraham, who stated the
reasons why the Convention as-
sembled where it did. The Chair
also announced the appointment of
the following committees:

Finance Committee: P. B. S.
Pinchback of Louisiana, Chairman;
Chas. H. Langston of Kansas, J.
Harolson of Alabama.

Civil Rights Committee: P. H.
Clarke of Ohio, Chairman; G. L.
Ruffin of Massachusetts, F. L. Car-
doza of South Carolina, N. W. Cuny
of Texas, Harry Lott of Louisi-
ana.

Committee on Platform and
Resolutions: A. J. Ransier of South
Carolina, Chairman; H. W. Turner
of Georgia, W. N. Stevens of Vir-
ginia, T. M. Chester of Pennsylvania,
Isaac Myers of Maryland, Wm. D.
Matthews of Kansas, J. L. Rapier of
Alabama, C. N. Stevenson of Ken-
tucky, G. W. White of Mississip-
pi.

Committee on Organization: H.
M. Turner of Georgia, Chairman;
David Gordon of Kansas, Edmund
Brown of South Carolina, M. W.
Gibbs of Arkansas, W. V. Turner of
Alabama, J. Sella Martin of Massa-
chusetts.

Committee on printing: G. T.
Ruby of Texas, Chairman; W. J.
McKinley of South Carolina, H.
Thompson of Alabama.

A motion that the Convention
adjourn in order to allow the mem-
bers and the audience to hear the
addresses of speakers was tempo-
rarily withdrawn to permit Mr. Lott,
of Louisiana, to offer a resolution
expressive of disapproval of the
treatment at the Institute and re-
solving not to hold any further ses-
sions of the Convention in the
Mechanics' Institute.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback
rose and referred to what he
knew about the matter, the sub-
stance of which we have stated
above, and said he hoped no
one would think that, because
he controlled a portion of the
building he had any knowledge of
what he considered an indignity of-
fered to the Convention by some-
body, who, he was entirely ignorant
of. He further stated that if the
hall of the House of Representa-
tives was not available any further,
he would tender the use of the
Senate Chamber and see that the
gas was supplied as long as the
Convention sat. This explanation
and statement were received with ap-
plause and loud assurances of "no
suspicion" attaching to him. The
National Republican deliberately mis-
represents the case when it reports
this incident otherwise.

On the suggestion of the Chair
that the introduction of the resolu-
tion might lead to discussion, and
remembering that the use of the
Church was obtained for the ex-
clusive purpose of having addresses

delivered, Mr. Lott withdrew his
resolution.

On motion, duly seconded, the
Convention adjourned, and the
members formed part of the audi-
ence to hear the addresses arranged
for by the Committee on Orators.

Messrs. J. Sella Martin, P. E.
Clarke and F. L. Cardozo then de-
livered masterly addresses which
were listened to throughout with
the greatest attention. The speak-
ers were frequently interrupted with
hearty approval.

We regret that in consequence of
the failure at the Mechanics' In-
stitute, and the impression that there
would be no meeting, the reporters
betook them all to other fields and
we have no verbatim record of the
speeches.

In the absence of these we would
not attempt the injustice of causing
the elevated, ennobling, manly, and
encouraging utterances of these
gentlemen to suffer by translation
from memory.

The "burden of their song" may
however be said to be the propriety
of the justice and the necessity of the
full and complete bestowal of our
civil and political rights and privi-
leges, placing us on a perfect level
of public equality with all other
classes of citizens.

The meeting lasted for nearly
three hours during which time the
enthused audience exhibited not the
slightest tokens of being tired.

Votes of thanks were unanimously
tendered to the respective speakers
at the end of each address.

The audience separated amid
universal expressions of gratifica-
tion.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

On Thursday evening there was a
mass meeting in Lafayette square,
in the interest of harmony in the
Republican ranks. The meeting
was addressed by several gentle-
men, and their remarks received
with approval. It is estimated that
there were about two thousand per-
sons present.

The following resolutions were
unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New
Orleans, in mass meeting assembled,
again declare their adhesion to the
National Republican party, and their
purpose to sustain its principles and to
support its nominations.

Resolved, That we commend the na-
tional administration, of which President
U. S. Grant is the head, for its faith-
ty to the Republican party, for its econ-
omy in the civil service, and for its suc-
cessful efforts to reduce the public debt, and to
lessen the burden of taxation.

Resolved, That we express our faith in
the future of the Republican party and
our confidence in its ability to continue to
administer the government economically
and well. We believe that the Republi-
can party is the advocate and defender
of the civil and political rights of all men,
and as the champion of our nationality
ought to remain in power.

Resolved, That we commend the Republi-
can administration of Louisiana for its
constant support of the principles of the
party; the government of which his Ex-
cellency Henry C. Warmoth is the head,
has secured equal protection of the laws
to all, has established free public schools
throughout the parishes; has projected
and fostered works of internal improve-
ments calculated to vastly enhance the
wealth of the State, and done much to
break down the caste of race, which has
been the bane of our society. We express
the belief that the future welfare of the
State demands the continuance of the Re-
publican administration; we believe that
the opponents of our party, whatever their
declarations may be, have no sympathy
with our principles and no purpose to em-
body them in practice.

Resolved, That we believe that every
Republican in the State should be united
for the approaching campaign, the result
of which will determine whether the po-
litical fruits of the war and of reconstruction
shall be secured to the people or be
thrown away. We, therefore, earnestly
recommend to the State Central Exec-
utive Committee, of which Lieutenant Gov-
ernor P. B. S. Pinchback is president,
and to the State Convention called to as-
semble May 2, to adopt such measures as
will secure a concert of action and har-
mony among all the Republicans of the
State.

Resolved, That we recognize the Parish
Executive Committee under whose aus-
pices this meeting was called as the official
head of the party in New Orleans. We
declare that the delegates to that con-
vention were elected from the regular local
clubs of the wards, and that the committee
is the legitimate successor of the general
parish committees which have been chosen
from time to time since the formation of
the party. Nevertheless, this mass meet-
ing recognizes the fact that there are di-
visions and discussions among the Republi-
cans of New Orleans. We earnestly urge
that measures be taken to settle these
differences, and to that end we endorse the
preamble and resolutions adopted by the
Parish Executive Committee, April 6, and
published with the call for this mass
meeting.

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differences, and to that end we endorse the
preamble and resolutions adopted by the
Parish Executive Committee, April 6, and
published with the call for this mass
meeting.

Frederick Douglass yester-
day addressed the Colored Con-
vention. Thousands of persons were
present to hear him.

The Cosmopolitan Club
tended an invitation to the
members of the Convention
partake of their hospitality,
the speaking, which they
themselves of a fine supper
supplied, the gentlemen partook
the repast amid the most gen-
teel pressions. Two or three of
more prominent guests were
to their feet, and indulged in
appropriate remarks.

THE ART OF THINKING.

Is thinking an art to be acquired?
Are not all men endowed with
power of thought? Is there any-
thing more necessary than for
to close his eyes and let his mind
have free course in order to think?
To answer these questions it is
necessary to define what is meant
by thought. If day-dreaming, the
act of mind in which thoughts
at random, purposely and without
effort, is thought, then the art
thinks in his poor fashion. There
are no rules applicable to this
kind of thinking. But much indig-
nity in this kind of dreamy think-
ing weakens the mind and begets
mental laziness that is fatal to pro-
gress. It begets all but the
purely animal faculties and instin-
cts. It is, therefore, to be deprecated
the strongest terms. It has prom-
ised and will yet prove the ruin of
a promising youth.

The kind of thought worthy of
name, which strengthens instead
weakening the mind, is what we
mean when we speak of thinking
an art. This kind of thought is
pleasant labor rather than the tor-
mentous ease of the mind. It is only
perfect when under complete sub-
jection to will.

The first great thing in learning
to think is to learn to bring thought
under subjection to will. There has
been a great deal said about the
importance of gaining mastery over
our animal passions, propensities
and emotions. Many an earnest
prayer for help to conquer
fleshly lusts has been breathed.
The fact is, however, that
minds trained to perfect sub-
servience, the passions can have
little sway. It is unrestrained im-
agination that kindles the fiercest
passion. Cool blood generally goes
with cool heads.

Too much stress cannot be laid
on the fundamental importance of
perfect command over thought.
How many a student finds the lack
of this power a chief hindrance to
progress! How many a page must
be reread, how many a lesson must
be conned over and over to com-
pensate for lapses of thought! In
the possession or absence of the
power over mind, lies the chief dif-
ference between mental strength
and mental weakness. Some men
think as a child plays with a bat-
ter, striking little blows here, there,
anywhere, at any object within
reach. The action of a strong mind
may be compared to the stroke of
breaker's sledge-hammer, dealing
stubborn blows successively upon
one spot till the hard rock cracks
and yields.

When this command over thought
has been acquired through the long
exercise of resolute will, the power
to arrange ideas

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE
American People
OF THE INTRODUCTION
OF THE FIRST TIME IN THE
UNITED STATES OF
Dr. G. Colletto's
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN
RENEWED ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

The success of which in England, France, Germany, Austria and Prussia is unparallelled, having entirely superseded all mag-
netic, salts, oils, etc., of every de-
scription, and are universally acknowledged
as the most effective and agreeable Pur-
gatives ever introduced.

Dr. Colletto has just completed arrange-
ments to supply the people in America with
this valuable medicine, and to prevent any imi-
tation, manufactures them at his Cen-
tral Depot, No. 32 Carondelet street, New Or-
leans, where orders are already pouring in
from all parts of the country. Dr. Colletto,
wishes the people that his

ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
Not gotten up on speculation and never
before, would state that he is a graduate
of the Royal College of Surgeons in
London, and during his extensive practice
in the last twenty-five years in Europe, has
been to produce some medicine which
will come within the reach of all, and
which would effectually cure a large
number of complaints so general, and for
which an article of this kind generally
is neglected until the health is impaired
and the constitution shattered. He, there-
fore, has tried them effectually in Europe
for the last fifteen years, and the most
satisfactory results, and their use has
been so complete, that it has as-
sured even himself, and surpassed his
own sanguine expectations. One or two
years have hundreds of dollars in doctors'
fees, which are at the foundation of all
ills.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
Fever is diseased and you are cor-
rupted, humors, boils, blotches, old sores,
etc., etc.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
Remove and cure them all.

You are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer
tumors, the effect is magical and the cure
complete in taking.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
Fever Liver is sluggish and you are suf-
fering with jaundice and palpitation of the
heart, you can be cured by taking.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
Fever digestion is bad, and you are con-
gested, your skin dry and feverish, your
head and aching, your mouth and lips
swollen and your eyes red and congested,
immediately, you will find immediate relief in
this.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
You have inflammation of the stomach,
bowels, kidneys or bladder, with pain
in the small of the back, difficulty in stoop-
ing, weakness in the knees
and stiffness in the head, with dimness of
sight, you can remove the inflammation and
restore your strength by using.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
If you have an enfeebled and debilitated
constitution, and are afflicted with lassitude,
loss of memory, loss of sleep, loss of ap-
petite, short breath, and are nervous and rest-
less with bad circulation of the blood, try
Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
If you reside in a climate where you are
subject to Yellow Fever, Typhoid or Typhus
fever, or Fever and Ague, you can escape
all diseases entirely by taking as a pre-
vention.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
Fighting and summer, when dysentery and
cholera are so prevalent among children
and adults, one box of

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
Check the complaint and cure you at
once. Should you be attacked with that
dread disease, Cholera, so fatal in its effects,
it is perfectly harmless if you are provided
with a box of

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS!
The following is only one of thousands of
testimonials that could be pub-
lished, but as it is from four of the most
distinguished Physicians in London, it is consid-
ered a substantial proof of their efficacy in
removing Cholera cases:

12 Hyde Park Gate,
London, August 15, 1871.

Dr. Colletto:—We have pleasure in informing
you that your valuable
Alternative Pills, both among our outside
patients and especially in the Fever and
Cholera, we have found that in
many cases your Pills were given in
time that they invariably checked the disease
and especially so in all Cholera cases,
and a large number of which have been lost.
We have used them. Such is our
confidence, after having proved them by five
years experience, we have decided to adopt
them as a safeguard, and desire to express to
you our most distinguished regard for so
valuable and useful a discovery. Please for-
ward to above address one gross boxes of
your ALTERNATIVE PILLS, and find enclosed
the sum of £100, and oblige your most obedi-
ent servant,

A. K. WILSON, Bart, M. D.
JOHN P. MARTIN, M. D.
HENRY C. BODEN, M. D.
C. K. TRACY, M. D.

Dr. Colletto would also state as an evidence
of his confidence in Fever cases that his
ALTERNATIVE PILLS
were used by His Royal Highness the Prince
of Wales during his illness, and the sur-
geons would not allow any other Purgative
to be used.

Further that the people may not be de-
ceived in purchasing his Alternative Pills, he
states that they are all manufactured
at his
CENTRAL DEPOT,
32 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans.

Persons who prefer to receive all applications
and send a medicine which he can
rely upon to counterfeit; but after having
used these, patients can never be de-
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substance.

Boxes per box \$1, or six boxes \$5; delivered
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All letters and applications through the
Post should be addressed to
DR. G. COLLETTO,
Post Office Box 390, New Orleans, La.
Medical Office and Surgery,
32 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

ROOMS OF THE SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Republican Party of Louisiana, New
Orleans, March 26, 1872.—The Sub-Exec-
utive Committee of the Republican Party
of Louisiana meets daily in the Chief
Clerk's office, Mechanics' Institute.
Friends from this country are requested
to call.
Office hours from ten o'clock A. M. to
half past two o'clock P. M.
By order of the Sub-Committee,
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary Sub-Executive Committee, Re-
publican Party of Louisiana.
All Republican papers throughout the
State are requested to copy this notice.

ROOMS SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
the Parish Executive Committee of the
Republican Party of the Parish of Orleans,
New Orleans, March 26, 1872.—The fol-
lowing resolutions, presented by Thomas
Murray, on the above date, were adopted:
WHEREAS, The State Central Executive
Committee of the Republican Party of the
State of Louisiana, through its president,
P. B. S. Pinchback, has convoked a State
convention of the Republican party, to
meet in Mechanics' Institute, city of New
Orleans, on Thursday, the second day of
May, 1872, for the purposes enumerated
in the proclamation of said State Commit-
tee, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the elections for dele-
gates to said State Convention shall be
held in each of the wards of the city of
New Orleans on MONDAY, the twenty-
ninth day of April, 1872, the polls to be
open from nine o'clock A. M. to eight
o'clock P. M.
Resolved, That the Secretary be author-
ized to publish the foregoing resolution
daily in the New Orleans Republican,
National Republican, and in each issue of
the Louisianaian, from this date to the
twenty-ninth of April, 1872.
J. D. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

G. U. O. F.
Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487
on the first and third Thursday of every
month at the corner of St. Peter St. and
Crescent street.
F. A. DAVIS, N. G.
Wm. A. BARRETT, P. S.

NOW OPEN.
A First Class HOUSE, centrally
and pleasantly located, for the
accommodation of the Travel-
ing and Visiting
Community,
BY MRS. E. J. ADAMS,
23 GEORGE ST., one door east of King.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TERMS OF BOARD—Per Week.....\$9.00
Per Day.....\$1.75
feels—6m.

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GENERAL
RAILROAD AND LABOR AGENCY,
No. 217 Poydras Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Contractors, Planters, Housekeepers, etc.,
supplied promptly with most reliable
MALE and FEMALE HELP.
TERMS CASH.

All orders entrusted to this Agency,
appertaining to labor, will receive prompt
attention.
Jan. 26, 72-ly

Louisiana
DYEING AND SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT.

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Steam Dyer and Scourer,
228...CANAL STREET...228
BETWEEN RAMPART AND BASIN,
ja18-6m. NEW ORLEANS.

Geo. H. Vinten,
PRINTERS'
WAREHOUSE.

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BETWEEN CAMP AND ST. CHARLES STS.,
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AGENT for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's
Printing Presses and James Conner's
Sons' Type. A Full Supply at Manu-
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AND THE BEN
Leaves on THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.
FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

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Barnard, Grand Lake, etc.

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Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania,
Goodrich's, Millbrook, Bend, Duskport,
Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rod-
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Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville,
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The new and magnificent steamer

KATIE.
Will leave as above, and will land all
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Connects at Vicksburg with packets for
all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie
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—SUCH AS—

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Programmes,
Handbills,
And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING
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EVERY DESCRIPTION
Executed with Dispatch.

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Steamboat Officers will find it to their
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LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

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IN
BLACK AND COLORED INKS,
AND OF EVERY SIZE.

BILL HEADS
On any quality of paper—
Prices Accordingly.

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In fact, all kinds of
Job Printing

can be executed at this Office—not only
with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMO-
DATING TERMS.

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PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

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A supplement containing numerous full-
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panies the paper every fortnight.

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superfine calendered paper, and is pub-
lished weekly.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
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tures, patterns, etc., a variety of mat-
ter of especial use and interest to the fam-
ily: articles on health, dress, and housekeep-
ing in all its branches; its editorial mat-
ter is specially adapted to the circle it is in-
tended to interest and instruct; and it has,
besides good stories and literary matter
of merit. It is not surprising that the
journal, with such features, has achieved
in a short time an immense success; for
something of its kind was desired in
thousands of families, and its publishers
have filled the demand. The young lady
who buys a single number of Harper's
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York Evening Post.

The Bazar is excellent. Like all the
periodicals which the Harpers publish, it
is almost ideally well edited, and the class
of readers for whom it is intended—the
mothers and daughters in average fam-
ilies—cannot but profit by its good sense
and good taste, which, we have no doubt,
are to-day making very many homes hap-
pier than they have been before the
women began taking lessons in personal
and household and social management
from this good-natured mentor.—*The Na-*
tion, N. Y.

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\$20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine,
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year, \$10 00; or, two of Harper's Period-
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ciety for the Diffusion of Useful Knowl-
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50 prizes of 500 are.....25,000
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Whole tickets \$20; shares in proportion.
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Dr. W. Bille,
OFFICE 69 CANAL ST., NEAR POSTOFFICE.

A graduate from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and honorary M. D. from the University of Padova, Italy; for several years assistant physician to the celebrated Prof. Ricord, Paris. DR. BILLE has acquired a high reputation as SPECIALIST for all kinds of Sexual diseases, male and female. Private diseases cured after a new, sure and quick method. Painful and Retained Menstruation quickly relieved. Perfect cure always warranted. Letters containing \$5 and stamps will receive prompt attention. All consultations and communications strictly confidential. jan18-6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS

LOUISIANA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE
AND RIVER RISKS
New Orleans, New York, Liverpool,
London, Havre, Paris, or
Bremen, at the option
of the insured.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVING
—AND—
TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States
Government, March,
1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
D. L. BATO, Actuary

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.
114 Carondelet Street.
C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturday Nights: 6 to 8 o'clock

CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned notifies the Public
of the establishment of a

CIGAR MANUFACTORY,
at No. 129 Polymnia Street, near Dry-
ades Street, where orders will be
thankfully received and promptly at-
tended to. O. B. ROUDEZ,
3m New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1871.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

17 CHARTRES STREET, (7)
ABROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and
Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at
low prices:
CARPETING,
FLOORING,
CLOTH,
MATTING.
Curtain and Upholsterers' Material
Window Shades, Table Covers, Ha-
cloths, Lace Curtains, etc.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND
GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

From Depot, foot of Callopie street, on and
after SUNDAY, November 1, 1872.

Trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:

Express Passenger Train leaves daily, Sun-
days excepted at 7 o'clock a. m.

Night Mail leaves daily at 5:30.

Night Express arrives 12 midnight.

Mail and Passenger arrive daily, Sundays
excepted at 12 noon.

NIGHT EXPRESS will stop at all regular
stations South of Magnolia, and at Flag sta-
tions Saturday nights and Monday mornings.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS attached to all
Trains, through to Louisville without change,
and but one change to New York, and all
principal cities North, East and West.

Tickets for sale at 22 Camp street, corner
Common street, under City Hotel, and at De-
pot N. O. J. and O. N. R. R.

ED. FROST, General Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent.
C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS
RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1872, Pas-
senger Trains will leave and arrive as
follows:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS AND MAIL, Daily, for
Mobile and regular intermediate
stations; arrives at Mobile at 2:00
P. M.

4:00 A. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, Daily
except Sundays, for Ocean Springs
and intermediate regular and flag
stations; arrives at Ocean Springs
at 5:30 P. M.

5:30 P. M. FAST EXPRESS, Daily, for Mo-
bile—will stop only at Bienville,
Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mis-
sissippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs,
East Pascagoula and St. Elmo; and
arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M.

A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily
at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named
for Fast Express from New Orleans; and ar-
rive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation Train, returning
daily except Sundays, will leave Ocean
Springs at 5:40 A. M., and arrive at New Or-
leans at 10:00 A. M.

The Express and Mail Train, Daily, will
leave Mobile at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New
Orleans at 6:10 P. M.

Tickets sold at office corner Magazine
and Natchez and corner of Camp and Com-
mon streets. Mileage Tickets—good for
families and firms—500 miles for \$20, and
1000 miles for \$30—are sold at the Ticket
office.

Through Freight Trains run daily, ex-
cept Sundays, morning and evening, to and
from Mobile. Freight received at foot of
Girod street, and through bills of lading
signed.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
General Agents.

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SUMMER RESO

The undersigned take pleasure in an-
nouncing to their friends and the public
generally, that the well-known "Levi
Horn," at Bay St. Louis, Miss., has been
secured and perfectly renovated by them
as a first class Civil Rights Hotel, under
the name of "Stokes Hotel," and will be
ready to receive boarders on the 15th of
May 1872. The proprietors will spare
neither pains nor expense to merit a liberal
share of public patronage.
S. J. STOKES & CO., Proprietors.
New Orleans, March 9, 1872. 3m6s

TO LET,

AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

A HOUSE—containing 6 rooms, gallery,
water-closet, chicken house, a good spring
well, a woodshed, garden and large shade
trees, all newly repaired—on Goodchildren
street, near Louisiana wharf and the rail-
road depot, with privilege of a bath house.
Address Jeff. Stokes, at the State House,
or at STOKES HOTEL,
Bay St. Louis, Miss.

STEAMBOATS.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET
COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,
MEMPHIS and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as
follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over
the Illinois Central Railroad to all
points on Arkansas, White and Cum-
berland rivers. Through bills of lading
and passenger tickets issued to all
points on the Upper Mississippi, as
high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state-
rooms secured on application to
STEVENSON & VERLANDER,
Agents,
135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.
Bills of lading over the Illinois Cen-
tral Railroad signed only at the office of
JAS. T. TUCKER,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,
NEW YORK.

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's

and Meyer's Patents.

—OF—

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.

Long Combs.

Twist Combs.

Fine Tooth Combs,

[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]

Pocket Combs.

Ridding Combs.

Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side

Combs, no matter of what material

made, unless sold under a license

from us, is prohibited by law.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Pro-

fessional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Man-
ner of Honest Folks; and the Wives, Sons,
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